## WASHINGTON.

President Grant's Opinion of the Custom House Investigation.

Swift Punishment for the Violators of Law.

Important Testimony in Possession of the Committee.

An Arkansas Traveller from the House.

THE PACIFIC BAILROAD LAND-GRAB WAR.

The Ocean National Bank Dividend.

Postal Subsidies for Ocean Steamers-That Nice Job.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Pacts for the Auti-Tobacco Society-Eight Million Nicotine Sinners Puffing Their Way to Perdition.

RECEPTIONS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1872. The Caston House Investigations-What the President Thinks.

The reports of the sessions of the Custom House investigating Committee, published in the HERALD. attract much attention here. The home organ of

the White House Kitchen very earnestly denies the HERALD'S report of the conversation of the President printed the other day, and intimates that the whole thing is a conspiracy to compel His Excellency to appoint new secretaries. This is an unjust umption. The President has never nesitated to express his opinion on the investigation. He said vesterday to a prominent citizen of New York that he was watching this inquiry with deep attention; that there could be no inquiry too thorough, and that he would be swift and relentless in dealing with any one who had done violence to the law or the established customs of the government. Speaking of the Leet matter, and Colonel Leet's acsance of \$5,000 a year from Bixby while he was olding a place in the War Department, he said it was simply an infamous transaction, and no friend of his could in any way be a party to it. So far as Leet is concerned, he said that he would of course move him from the position ne held, unless feared, from the evidence, it would not be possible

make. He furthermore censured Mr. Gri for having taken cognizance of the transaction and added, emphatically, that had he known of this connivance on Mr. Grinnell's part ip at once, and that ne would have done the same with Mr. Murphy. He had seen ce that Mr. Murphy was in any way aware of the Bixby-Leet transaction, although he was very sorry that Mr. Murphy had not taken his adremoved Leet when he requested it. So far as Leet is concerned, the President furthermore

had made no impression upon him, except as that of a kindly, discreet, amiable and industrious young men, who was adjutant or something of the kind; and asked him to write a letter for the that Rawlins had a special interest in him, that, as much to oblige Rawlins as anything he wrote the letter, supposing that, at best, Mr. sell would give him a little place of some kind

said that he knew him only in a general way as

mber of a rather large staff, and that he

Grannell would give him a little place of some kind until he got into business. Shortly after J. D. Cameron. President of the Northern Central Railway, offered to give Leet the superintendance of certain iron works in Pennsylvania. When the President heard of this he directed General Porter to write to Loet, then in Chicago, saying that he did not wish him to go to New York or to have any connection with the Custom House at all, but to accept Mr. Cameron's orier, and that since then he had not really had a chance to think much of the matter, and the developments in the investigation were new to him in every way. Of course, the President said the Bixby transaction makes it impossible for Leet to hold his present or any office, nor would any one who knew of it be permitted to share his friendship. Such men he regarded as enemies of his administration, not in the sense of active opponents, but in a more dangerous sense, for they sacrificed the administration and the best hopes of the party to their own avaries and dishonesty. As to Porter and Babcock, the President spoke of them with kindness, and said he had seen nothing to shake his confidence in them.

e time he asked his visitor very anxiously

are vexed with the republican memiers of on are vexed with the republican memiers of ommittee for not calling the witnesses who prove them. The name of one witness close to the President is in the sof the committee, and so imput is his testimony that no less a mental decided the provident is an attacked to result in the examination of this witness, took stewart and Howe have, it is said, decided to call him, and a most extraordinary theory is

not to call him, and a most extraordinary theory is in circulation this evening as to the reasons for this failure. It is said that they regard the case of Leet nd Porter and the President as one—that the in-estigation can only succeed in exonerating them all

Western Knilronds and the Land Grabs.

E. C. Ingersoll, as atterney for the St. Joseph and Denver Ralirond. Was heard to day in opposition to recognising as legal a land grant transfer made between the St. Joseph and Hannibal and the Pike's Peak and Atchison, now the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Ralironds. The argument was not completed when the committee adjustmed. Ex-Attorney General Hoar and Mr. Nichols appear as attorneys for the Central Branch, and ex-Senator John B. Henderson for the Kansas Pacific, which takes the ground that there is no legitimate land grant to transfer. The Central Branch Union Pacific road has been a fruitful source of discussion in Congress and a constant applicant

during the past four or five years. It was originally owned by a corporation, of which Senator naily eward by a corporation, of which senator Pomercy was an active member, and is now the property of a number of Massachusetts capithlists and lawyers, including among them Governor Claf-lin, ex-Representative Gooch and others as well

Jects and Jobs.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have place

companies in the hands of a sub-committee, coming of Senators Kellogg, Corbett and Vickers. first-named Senator has presented nearly all the propositions of the kind made so far, and the second charges himself especially with all Pacific ceast charges himself especially with all Pacific ceast schemes. They will make an early report to the General Committee. In the Senate there has always been considerable rivalry between the Committee on Commerce and that on Postal Affairs as to which should have charge of these propositions. Their supporters have bitherio favored the Postal Committee as the most friendly. Now, however, the feeling has changed. The leading subsidy bills are:—One establishing a semi-monthly mail service between New Orleans and the Gulf ports of Mexico as far as Sisal; the amount of subsidy asked is \$100,000 per annum. The Australian mail service asks a subsidy of \$500,000; provides for five steamers on the route, making thirteen trips each way per annum; three making thirteen trips each way per annum; three of the steamers are to be of 2,000 tons burden. The colonial governments of New Zealand, New South Wales and Queenaland propose to pay subsidies amounting in all to about \$300,000 per annum. This line now has the mail service subsidy between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, under a contract with Ben Halliday. The managers of this and quite confidently expect the Senate to pass their bill. Most of the schemes for European lines have been withdrawn, and the only measure look-ing in this direction, is one that proposes to make companies for mail service, under conditions en-suring use in time of war. This is one of the neat-est dodges ever framed. There are two parties trying to secure the benefit of this project, one managed by a Mr. Courtney and the other by John Roach, of New York.

Disposition of Steamboat Fines.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the folowing circular of instructions relative to the dison of certain moneys collected as fines under

The proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures accraing to the United States in consequence of violations of the acts of Congress, now in force, relating to the inspection of steam vessels, will herefiter be paid over to the proper officer of the customs, and by him deposited to the credit of the Ireasurer of the United States, and treated as a receipt on account of fines under the Steamboat act, not distributable.

Cuban Belligerency.

The Cuban agents, Messrs. Macias, Cespedes & Ruiz, have returned with General McMahon to New York. They surveyed the ground here, but declin York. They surveyed the ground here, but declined expressing any opinion as to their prospects beyond that of general hopefulness. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have, as yet, taken no action on Cuban matters. Mr. Cox's resolution recognizing the belligerency of the republic of Cuba is now before the committee, General Banks expressed himself favorable to some action for the Cubans, but objects to going as far as Mr. Cox proposes. The latter gentleman will-make an attempt on Monday next to get the subject considered by the house. It is believed that in this attempt he will receive the support of his party and a number of republi-

Arkansas Election in the House-Edwards House this morning over the contested election case of Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, who made a personal explanation and asked to have the time excase. Mr. Edwards was strongly backed by his colleague, Mr. Snyder, who said the co-ordinate
branches of the State government had decided in
Mr. Edwards' favor, that the Supreme Court had
also so decided, that the Board of Commissioners of
Elections had declared in his favor, and that the
people of Arkansas would demand to know the
reason of an adverse decision by the House
of Representatives. Mr. Edwards wore an
anxious look and seemed to be deserted
by both political parties, each of which he has tried
to serve. He was elected as a democrat, but has to serve. He was elected as a democrat, but has voted with the republicans since taking his seat in Congress. He asked in vain for five days more, in which he promised to furnish evidence that he had before declared he could not get in sixty days.

on Elections, vigorously opposed the extension of time asked for, declaring that during the sixty days allowed Mr. Edwards to produce his testimony he had "proceeded nee spoke 12 favor of granting the five days, but and the substitute offered by Mr. Hazelton, de-claring Mr. Edwards not entitled to his seat, was

was Governor of Arkansas at the time of the elecpessful candidate. The failure of the Committee of

is thought, complicate that gentleman's already badly tangled political affairs.

The Rev. Mr. Leech, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was on the floor of the House to-day pressing for pay for damages to a Methodist church in West Virginia by United States troops during the

The Appropriations—\$56,600 for the Japanese Embassy—The Indian, Consular and Diplomatic and Naval Estimates.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the application for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy which lately arrived at San Francisco. General Banks argued before the Committee in favor of the appropriation, and it was finally decided that the Secretary of State, General Banks, cnairman of the Committee on Poreign Affairs, and General Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, should have a conference upon the subject and priates about \$5,500,000 will be reported next week. Governor Swann, who has charge of the Consular the latter part of next week. The committee will take up the Naval Appropriation bill on Monday.

The Louisiana Troubles Inquiry.

The House committee to investigate the troubles in Louisiana at a meeting to-day decided to postpost their visit to New Orleans for the present, but will have another meeting to-morrow week to determine their course of action. termine their course of action. Expelling Members of the Louisiana Legis-

lature.

A private despatch from New Orleans says, in reference to the vote of the Legislature expelling absent members, that the State constitution requires a two-thirds vote of all members elected to expel a member; also that the New Orleans Times to-day publishes a very bitter article on the course of Governor Warmoth.

of Governor Warmoth.
Captain Dillor's Little Southers Claim for Rice—Munchausen on the Stand.
The Southern Claims Commission was engaged to-day in examining the claim of Captain David Rice—Munchausen, and steamboas owner of Savannah, for \$270,000 worth of rough rice used to lorage the animals of General Sherman's army. Baron Munchausen, in the person of Inspector McDonald, of the Savannah Custom House, appeared as a witness for the claimant, and among other astonishing things testified that he made three trips as foraging officer to the rice plantation, with from two hindred to four nundred army wagons each trip to carry off the rice, and that Sherman's army had with it as much as three hundred thousand nead of stock on its

feet in March, 1865, and released from forfeiture by
the Treasury Department on satisfactory proof of
the owner's loyalty. The proof accepted by the
Treasury was offered as conclusive to-day, but declined by the Claims Commissioners, who proceeded
to put Dillon and his witnesses on the stand, with
results that would have astonished the Treasury
officers who released the prize steamer.
The long and teclions examination was now and
then relieved by lively newspaces between Commis-

then relieved by lively passages between Commissioners and witnesses whenever the latter would try to dodge the question. Brigadier General Benjamin S. Roberts, of the regular army, acted as counsel for the claimant before the Commissioners.

The Treasury Defaleation Isqu The House Committee on Treasury D The House Committee on Treasury Department Expenditures were in session last evening and ex-amined the accounts of the recently convicted de-faulters, Marden and Johnson, of the Treasurer's Bureau, with the view of accertaining the manner and kept concealed so long. General Spinner and Assistant Treasurer Tuttle were camined under oath in regard to the matter. Their testimony developed no new facts, the in the Treasurer's office, and showed the n who have the handling of moneys and the manipulation of accounts. There is no longer reason to fear that any further defalcations will be discov-

The Secretary and the Pishermen. The delegation of fishermen and those representing their interests from Cape Cod called upon Secretary Boutwell to-day and were cordially received by nim. They presented at length their views of the articles of the Treaty of Washington relative to Congress carrying them into effect. It was stated that they represented the interests of 32,000 persons and 500 vessels engaged in the fishing trade, and if the proposed reciprocity was carried into effect they would have to give up the business or immigrate to Prince Edward's Island, as the Canadians could fit out their vessels United States.

hoped they would not attempt to prevent the pas sage of the proposed appropriations, but appeal to Congress for such relief, both by legislation and bountles, as would enable the Am

The Tobacco Revenue—8,000,000 Smekers, Each Cheerfully Consuming Rieven Pounds Fourteen Ounces of Tobacco and 167 Ci-

Israel Kimball, head of the Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Department, has prepared a paper for the use of the Committee of Ways and United States at about eight millions, giving to each individual consumer an average of 167 cigars, the basis of calculation being the 95,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and lected during the fiscal year ending with June last. The average would be larger if tobacco manufac-tured and sold in fraud of the revenue were added From other estimates Mr. Kimball reaches the conclusion that the tax on tobacco has in no wise diminished its consumption, and that the fact that the government collected last year taxes on upwards of ninety-five million pounds manufactured tobacco shows that the taxes are very closely collected. His opinion is that not more than five per cent of such taxes are evaded, and that if all the tobacco manufactured, sold and consumed was reached by taxation the sum total would not exceed 100,000,000 pounds; that any reduction on the average rate of tax now imposed on manufactured tobacco would, for the time being, produce a corresponding reduction of the governthese consumers find a pleasure in contributing thus indirectly to the revenue of the country, and an additional motive for continuing in the industry gence of a luxury in which four-fitted of their friends at least, cannot participate.

Commissioner Douglass has modified the regu-lations governing the use of the American seal lock

houses:—
Hereafter said locks will be required to be applied to those portions only of the distillery premises by which accession can be had to the spirit during the passage from the beer shill to the receiving claierns and also to the doors of the distern room and distillery warehouses. In Becuring other portions of the distillery premises where locks are required, any locks heretofore furnished in the possession of distillers may be used. Applications for locks and seals will be accompanied with a certified check or postal money order, payable to the order of the American Seal Lock Company, for the price of the locks and seals. On receipt of the application and certified check or money order by the Assessor or Collector he will fortunith forward one of said applications, with the certified check or money order, by mail, addressed "supervisor o internal Revenue, New York City," retaining the other application in files of office. The locks and seals are to be delivered to the persons applying for the same subject to the expense of transportation. All existing inconsistent regulations are revoked.

The Currency. Comptreliorable.

The Currency. Comptrellership.

The opinion is general that Mr. Ruiburd will be reappointed Comptreller of the Currency. It is certain, however, that the appointment will be made entirely on the recommendation of Secretary Boutwell.

only the filing of vacancies in the corps of engineers and the appointment of heads of bureaus with the rank of colonel instead of brigadier gen-

Properties of Revenue Lost by Smugelins.

The Chief of the Sureau of Statistics denies most emphatically the statement made by the Civil Service Commission that one-fourth of the custom revenue is annually lost to the government by undersulation process. dervaluation and smuggling. His estimate is that the loss does not exceed five per cent by undervalu ation and smuggling, footing up a loss perhaps of \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 per annum.

Recretary Delane's Reception.

The first evening reception this season of any of the members of the Cabinet took place this evening at the residence of Secretary Delane, which was largely attended by a distinguished and fashionable company.

At the annual reception of the New York Republican Association to-night numerous prominent citizens of that State were present.

The Meyers-Cessana Election Case.
On the contested election case from Pennsylvania (Cessas, republican, against Meyers, democratic) two of the nine members reserved their votes in the Committee on Elections. The return gave Meyers fourteen majority, but on a recount the majority is

Smallpox in Washington. A number of cases of smallpox are reported. The Board of Health announces that it is prepared to remove all cases of contagious diseases at a mo-

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1872.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., occupied the chair as speaker pro tem., Mr. Blaine being still absent on occupit of the serious illness of his child.

Mesers. EDWARDS, (rop.) of Ark., and SNYDER, (rop.) of Ark., consumed the time of the House for a long period after the opening by a discussion of the Arkansas election cases of Boles against Ed-

wards.

After two hours spent over this Arkansas question a resolution was adopted refusing to Mr. Edwards, he sitting member, any more time to take testi-

MASHINGTON CITY DEST.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., reported a coli for the funding of the debt of the city of Washington in six per cent gold bonds, running not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, to be negotated at a rate of discount of not more than three

tisted at a rate of discount of not more than three per cent.

The bill was explained by Mr. Starkweather and by Mr. Chipman, delegate from the District of Columbia. Ine debt of the city of Washington due on the 1st of June, 1871, when the new Territorial government went into existence, was about \$3,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which had already been funded, leaving a floating debt of some \$800,000 to be covered by the new bonds.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. STARKWEATHER also reported a bill for the appointment of a Board of Survey for the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. CLARKE, of Texas, introduced a bill to refund to the State of Texas disbursements made prior to tine war in detence of the frontier. Referred.

The House then at lifteen minutes to three adjourned till Monday.

## EULOGY ON GENERAL LEE.

Fulsome Panagyric by General Early of the Military Career of His Former Chief-How McClellan's Army Would Have Been Annihilated if Lee's Orders Had Been Carried Out-The True Secret of the Defeat of Gettysburg-How Lee was Outnumbered-A Parallel Between Lee and Jackson-Hannibal Nearest to Lcc.

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 19, 1872. storm of rain and sleet the spacious hapel of Washington and Lee University was crowded this morning by a most attentive audience to hear the address of General Jubal A. Early on the and handsome introduction General Early said that he would deal only in facts and figures, which alone

He alieded to the memorable scene when General Lee received his commission from the Virginia Convention; te his self-apnegation, incessant labor, and asserted that, without detracting from the merits of others, without General Lee's services in the reorganization of the Virginia forces at first, the Battle of Manassas could not have been fought. General Lee was first in command in West Virginia and then on the sea coast defences. After the battle of Seven Pines he came to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia and conceived that splendid campaign of which a great mind was alone capable. In the seven days' battles around Rich-mond Lee had 75,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and

In swinging around to attack McClellan's rear and Richmond. This was the perfection of wise

of his forces to him. He said they fully covered the amount and sometimes exceeded them. They are these I have given to-day. Of the generals of antiquity Hannibai is nearest to deneral Lee, but the lorces of Rome and Carthage were equal and the ratter a marntime power. So too with Mariborough. Among moderns Napoleon's retreat from Moscow and shameless flight from Waterloo are blots upon his career. Whower draws a parallel between Lee and Jackson, to depreciate either, knows nothing of either of those two congenial Christiau heroes. Let us rejoice that we can look to their graves and look the world squarely in the face. Lee is like a tail column towering above all others, needing no borrowed justre, and he is all alone. There is some tendency to bury our dead past, which bodes no good. The man who does not cherish the memory of our dead heroes was born to be a slave.

The City Charter Reconstructed by the Reformers.

Our Later Statesmen in the Web of Intrigue.

A Department of Public Safety with Five Bureaus.

Police, Fire, Health and Public Buildings Departments To Be Absorbed in One.

The Department of Finance and Department of Law.

A Vile Blow at Aldermanic Perquisites.

Present Office-Holders To Be Set to Work or Starve-No Room for Tammany "Heelers" in the New Arrangement.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Any Citizen May Bring a Suit Against an Alderman!

The HERALD published on the 25th of December the text of the new city charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy. The document given below is in all its salient points, and in every section of importance, word for word with that pub-lished by us on Christmas Day. Some of the conthe meaning has been retained, and these we give entire. For the first part of the proposed charter, not here repeated, the reader is referred to the back files of the HERALD. The Committe of Seventy's bantling is important, but not important enough to

deserve a second notice in the HERALD.

The following sections are either altered from the

SECTION 12.—No resolution or ordinance appropriation money, or giving any property of the city, or loan the credit of the city to any electmosynary or charitable stitution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first report upon by the accinance or charitable and Correction excessed. and Correction.

SEC 18.—No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the city, or lonning the credit of the city to any educational institution or purpose, shall be nassed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon by the hereinalter created Department of Public Inspects

SEC. 16.—The Board (Aldermen) shall have the archusive power to appropriate money by proper ordinance for every branch and object of city expandance; and no money shall be drawn from the city treasury unless the aame shall have been previously appropriated by the Board. They shall succeed to and be exclusively vested with all the powers and rights in relation to the incurring of indebtedness, and the raising and appropriating of public moneys now possessed by orvested in any department of the city government, exception only the Department of Public Instruction.

epther only the Department of Public Instruction.

SEC. 25.—The Mayor may appoint and remove such commissioners of departments and other officers of departments as are hereinafter provided to be appointed by him.

SEC. 26.—The Mayor as ball receive in an expert as may be necessary for the discharge of his duties, and shall ender to the Board of Aldermon every three months an account of the expenses of his office, and therein shall state in detail the amount paid and agreed to be paid by him for salaries to such the class of the state of the such that it is not in the manufactory may be removed by the Governor for cause in the manuer provided by law in he case of Sheriffs.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

L—There shall be the following other dep

said board affecting or relating to said department and affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 43.—The Department of PUBLIC SAFETY.

SEC. 43.—The Department of Public Safety shall be under the charge of seven persons, who shall be a board to be called "The Board of Public Safety." Said Board shall consist of the Mayor and of six Commissioners, to be called "Commissioners of Public Safety," which Commissioners and the consistency of Public Safety," which Commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Addermen in the manner shall be elected by the Board of Addermen in the manner year 1872, aix persons shall be elected by the Board of Addermen as such Commissioners. At such election such Addermen shall give not more and its open belious, upon each of which shall be given to more or written the name of one candidate for the odice of such Commissioners, and each of which shall be given between six different candidates, or any distribute them between six different candidates, or may distribute them between six different candidates, or he whole of his ball of or one and the "asme candidates, or may distribute them between six different candidates, or he whole of the proportion as he may see fit. The six persons having the voted for, or or or of the persons braving seen voted for, or or or or of the persons braving seen voted for, or or or or of the persons braving re-

cay of May, in the year 1872, appoint three Impectors of Common Schools for each Senate district, who shall hold office at his pleasure.

Br. 91.—From and after the first Mouday of May, in the year 1872, the Common Schoels for the May, in the year 1872, the Common Schoels who shall be dested and appointed respectively under the provisions of this act, shall be vested with an discharge and provisions of the act, shall be vested with an discharge and the Commission-lospectors of Common Schoels.

Sk. 92.—All applications for money, property or loan of the credit of the city to any educational institution or for any educational purpose, shall be made to this capariment before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermens. When such application shall have been fined in the office of the clerk of this department the said commissioners shall westigate its condition and purposes, among the report thereon to the Board of Aldermen; but if said Commissioners desermine adversely to such application their power to visit and examine the same shall then case and the desermined. If upon a report of this department to with an according to the institution, and Commissioners shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen to wist shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution, and Commissioners shall be created and such institution, and commissioners shall be created as the such persons as they are deserved charge to the city, such persons as they are deserved.

day of May, in the year 1872, appoint three Inspectors of Common Schools for each Senate district, who shall hold

board of visitors of auch institution, with power to such institution for education, free of charge to such institution for education, free of charge to such persons as they may deem proper, not involving penditure to the institution beyond the amount of ceived by it from the city. If such aid shall com-particuleal allowance of money or loan of credit sake of said Commissioners shall continue during such if such aid shall consist of a donation of property city, then such nowers of said Commissioners shall pertual.

If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the petual.

ARTICLE XIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 93.—Every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any Alderman, or any officer of the Corporation, after his section or appointment, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property, or any thing of value, or any openinter advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be then bending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penification of the court. Every Alderman or officer in this section caused the court. Every Alderman or officer in this section enumerated who shall accept any saw ig fit or promise, or understanding to make the same under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced, thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified forever from holding any public office, frust or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be dequalified to rever from holding any public office, frust or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his official capacity, and you conviction, be desceeding two years, or by a fine hot exceeding two years, or by a fine hot exceeding two years, or by a fine hot exceeding the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury or in any court, in this same manner as other persons, but if any person aball give.